

WEATHER

Mostly Clear
Continued Cold
Diminishing Winds

Daily Worker



★
Edition

Vol. XXII, No. 30

New York, Saturday, February 3, 1945

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Bulgaria Executes 3 Top Quislings

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UP).—Three former regents of Bulgaria, including Prince Cyril, brother of the late King Boris, were executed in Sofia yesterday for treason, Radio Ankara said today.

The other two were former Premier Bogdan Filov and Lt. Gen. Nikola Mihov. The trio acted in the name of the boy King, Simeon II, after the death of his father, Boris.

All had been found guilty of treason and sentenced to death by the Bulgarian Peoples' Court, along with Dobri Boshilov, former premier, and Ivan Bagrianov, former foreign minister.

Specific charges, said a United Press Sofia dispatch, were responsibility for the anti-national, and consequently pro-German, policy of declaring war on the Allies and the killing of partisans.

Constantin Muraviev, a former premier, and three former ministers were sentenced to life imprisonment. Seven remaining cabinet ministers were awarded lighter sentences.

As the sentences were pronounced thousands of persons thronged the streets around the court, cheering the decisions, the Sofia dispatches said.

All officials found guilty were members of the German satellite Bulgarian government which was superseded by a government that made peace with the Allies and presently is fighting against Germany.

A United Press Bucharest dispatch said that the Romanian government has published lists of war criminals which include the names of Marshal Ion Antonescu, former chief of state; Mihail Antonescu, former deputy prime minister, and the one-time governor of the Transdnistria district, Alexianu. The names of five army generals also appear on the list.

CAPTURE DROSSEN; 46 MI. FROM BERLIN

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Report Foe Evacuating Stettin With Soviets 36 Miles Away

BULLETIN

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UP).—Radio Moscow, broadcasting in German, said tonight that the Germans were evacuating the Baltic port of Stettin by sea.

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UP).—The Soviet High Command tonight reported major infantry forces within 46 miles of Berlin and 36 miles of the Baltic port of Stettin. The Germans said that Red Army tanks, ramming through suicidal resistance, were within 33 miles of the Nazi capital.

Moscow announced that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army, advancing 15 miles toward Berlin, threw back powerful Nazi reserves, and drove their closest to the capital by winning Drossen, 46 miles due east of Berlin and 39 miles inside Berlin's home province of Brandenburg.

Capture of Drossen threatened both Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and Kustrin, the last enemy-held citadels on the roads to Berlin. Drossen is 14 miles northeast of Frankfurt and 12 miles southeast of Kustrin. At the same time, other Soviet spearheads hammered within 10 miles east of Kustrin by capturing Alt-Limmritz.

But a Nazi High Command survey—whose reports in the last few days have been borne out 24 hours later by Moscow announcements—said that strong tank vanguards of Zhukov's army already had blasted through minefields to reach Berlin's "last ditch" Oder River defense line on either side of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and some 10 miles west of Drossen.

SOLDIN CAPTURED

Simultaneously, northeast of Kustrin and 57 miles northeast of Berlin, other Soviet spearheads captured Soldin, 36 miles southeast of Stettin in an operation that may seal off 11,000 square miles of Pomerania.

Capture of Soldin cut the first of two railroads linking Kustrin and Stettin and the second of four Berlin-Danzig railroads. More than 150 other places were captured.

Moscow dispatches said Marshal Ivan Konev's army, strung along the east bank of the Oder south of Zhukov's wedge pointed at Berlin, was bringing up reinforcements before attempting to expand a number of small bridgeheads on the river's west bank northwest and southeast of the lower Silesian capital of Breslau.

Moscow dispatches said the tempo of the Soviet advance had been slowed by a combination of factors, including extension of lines, the necessity of consolidating and regrouping and stiffer resistance.

Bare Nazi Horrors at Polish Camp; Japanese Torture Told by Survivor

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UP).—The Soviet newspaper Pravda reported today that the Red Army had saved several thousand tortured, emaciated inmates of the Germans' greatest "murder factory" at Oswiecim in south-west Poland.

"All of them were ghost-like apparitions. . . . Almost ageless and sexless," Pravda's correspondent Boris Polevoi reported from Oswiecim.

Fragmentary reports indicated that at least 1,500,000 persons were slaughtered at Oswiecim, Polevoi said. During 1941, 1942 and early 1943, he said, five trains arrived daily at Oswiecim with Russians.

Nazis Slew 465,000 In Lithuania

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP).—The Nazis killed 165,000 Soviet prisoners of war and "shot, burned alive or tortured to death" more than 300,000 civilians during their occupation of Lithuania, according to an official Soviet report released here today.

The report, prepared by an "Extraordinary State Committee" which painstakingly investigated the conduct of Germans in now liberated Lithuania, was published in the Soviet Embassy's Information Bulletin.

It listed the names of scores of German occupation officials who "will be called to strict account."

Poles, Jews, Czechs, French and Yugoslavs jammed in sealed cars. "The main department was the 'smelting furnace' where, after elaborate torture, victims were burned," Polevoi reported.

Perhaps the most elaborate apparatus was an electric conveyor belt on which hundreds of persons could be electrocuted simultaneously, then moved on the belt directly into furnaces. "They were burned almost instantly, producing fertilizer for nearby cabbage fields."

"But liberated prisoners say death was most merciful compared to the ordeal of hunger, cold and bodily torture to which victims were subjected prior to execution," he added. "I saw leather-covered steel rods which had been made wholesale in the Krutz factories at Dresden for beating prisoners. I saw zinc-lined benches with leather straps on which victims were beaten to a pulp."

"I saw heavy oak chairs on which victims were killed after their backs were broken. I saw rubber truncheons with the trademark 'Krutz' for crushing heads and sexual organs."

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Feb. 2 (UP).—Capt. Ralph Hibbs, East Oskaloosa, Ia., is one of the 510 American and Allied prisoners freed Tuesday night from the Cabanatuan

prison camp by a daring guerilla-ranger rescue mission, said today that he knew of about 20 men executed by the Japanese at the camp where he was.

Hibbs was confined at Bilid prison in Manila for a time. There he saw the Japanese throw rotten manure-covered vegetables to their prisoners. American officers were forced to use clubs to keep their hungry men from eating them, and the Japanese stood by and laughed.

Pvt. Alfred Jolly, San Francisco, said the Japanese "were cruel."

"We had to 'snap to,' or they used rifle butts on us," he said. "We had to kowtow to the sons-a-guns all the time. We got a handful of rice and camotes for meals."

Pfc. Siproano Greico, Albuquerque, N. M., one of the survivors of the "death march" from Bataan to camp O'Donnell, told briefly of his experiences.

"I hate like hell to repeat some of the things I saw," he said. "I saw the Japs order American soldiers at the point of guns to bury alive two soldiers who were too weak to move. The men screamed 'please don't,' so others were ordered to hit them on the heads."



White-clad troops of the U. S. Seventh Armored Division in St. Vith proceed with the dangerous job of cleaning out Nazi snipers left behind when the main enemy force was ousted.

Vote to Give Byrnes Job Draft Rule

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Action on the Senate Military Affairs Committee today points to early committee approval of a manpower bill which will be minus the feature of the May bill most criticized by the labor movement.

Administration of the act, or the direct control over manpower, under the amendments agreed upon by the committee would be taken out of the hands of Selective Service.

Instead it would be placed under the single head of the Director of War Mobilization "or any agency he may designate for such purpose."

The committee will meet again tomorrow morning.

The effect of the committee amendments would be to give the voluntary apparatus of the War Manpower Commission "a chance to go to work," Sen. Elbert D. Thomas, committee chairman, said. The amendments were unanimously accepted by the committee and were recommended by all the war agencies.

Indicating full Administration support for the amendments, are letters to the committee from the Office of War Mobilization, War Production Board Director, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, Acting Secretary of the

Navy Ralph A. Bard and Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. All endorsed the amendment, which was suggested by the agencies responsible for procurement and manpower, giving power to Byrnes for making the basic determinations and to delegat power to "insure flexibility."

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), who arrived late for the executive session but remained while Thomas talked to reporters, inquired whether the War Mobilization Director would set up a new agency. No, Sen. Thomas replied, because he could designate existing agencies.

The War Manpower Commission will be called upon "very, very, often," Thomas said, in reply to a question.

Again, he said "Selective Service, WMC, the Army and Navy will be used" under the bill. The Director of War Mobilization could say to a Navy Arsenal, "You have a thousand men you don't need."

"Do you mean that plants could be investigated and told just how many men to employ, how many to let go? A reporter asked.

"Well, you read the bill—I should hope they could," the senator replied dryly.

"For two years we've held hearings on a General Service Act," the chairman said. "We have the House hearings on the May Act. We know certain practices in this plant and that which should be corrected, we know the war effort isn't going forward in some places as it should."

"All that does not change what the President, War Mobilization Director James Byrnes, the Chief of Staff, the Admiral of the Navy, and now the House, say."

The primary need is to develop the morale of our country and support the boys who are fighting, who feel, according to report, that they don't have all they might have if we were more united. This is no reflection on those who are working night and day to produce what they need."

In selective service "you have already a work or fight bill, and if it had been administered that way from the start," there would be no need for this bill, Thomas said.

Men deferred to work on farms have left the farm. "What selective service should have done is follow those men," he said. Likewise men released from the Army to go into industry have left jobs for better ones. These should be followed up.

"There hasn't been a witness to testify that the May bill wasn't needed but who said, 'The reason it isn't needed is that if Joe Jones or the plants across the way would do as it is supposed to do, things would be all right,' Thomas explained. "No one admits he himself may be at fault."

That is why, he said, he called it a bill to "increase the morale of our Army and the country, and that is why I'm happy over these amendments."

Under the amendments, it would be up to Byrnes or what agency he chose to say which jobs should be frozen in the best interests of the war effort.

On receiving a certification for a certain area, selective service still would designate categories of men to be called before others. But under the amendments the local draft boards would tell the 18-45 year old registrants within those groups to report to "such agencies as the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion may designate" for referral to employment.

Appeals would be made not to selective service but "in accordance with such regulations as director (Byrnes) may prescribe."

The committee amended the section allowing drafted workers certain benefits under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act to exclude insurance. They will be paid industrial wages and can keep up their insurance, unlike men in the service, Thomas said.

House GOP in New Anti-Wallace Scheme

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Frantic Republican moves are already under way to block Administration strategy of confirming Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce on March 1 following enactment of the George bill to strip him of jurisdiction over Federal Loan Agencies.

GOP House leader Joseph Martin served notice that he would support amendments to the George bill designed to hamstring function of RFC and other loan agencies and to limit the President's control of these government corporations.

In view of indications that Wallace can muster a majority of the Senate as soon as the George bill is passed, Martin's move was clearly designed to make the measure so unpalatable to the President that he will be unable to sign it.

The President had informed Sen. Alban Barkley (D-Ky), majority leader, that he would approve the

Cleveland Businessmen Support Wallace

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2 (UP).—Mrs. Harry B. Kirts, Shaker Heights socialite, said today she was heading a movement to refute the impression that Henry A. Wallace is supported solely by "labor unions and the lunatic fringe."

Mrs. Kirts resides in a section known to local politicians as the "silk stocking district." More than 100 prominent persons in Greater Cleveland, including many business men and industrialists, are supporting the movement.

George bill if passed by the House and Senate.

House leaders were streamlining procedure on the measure, with the House Banking and Currency Committee preparing to vote on the George bill Monday or Tuesday without hearings.

But the entire situation may change if the George bill, which provides for an audit of RFC and separates the lending agencies from the Commerce Department, is substantially amended in the House.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) and other Senate GOP leaders were still

trying to drum up a bitter-end fight against confirmation of Wallace, but it appeared unlikely that they would succeed unless their House colleagues can throw a monkey wrench into the George bill.

In the meantime, the extent of support for Wallace indicated by a telegram to members of the Senate from 16 leaders of farm, labor and business organizations.

Among those who signed the telegram urging confirmation of Wallace were James H. McGill of the National Businessmen's Committee for Wallace, George W.

Seedman, president of the American Business Congress; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; William P. Thatcher of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association; Ralph O. Brown of the National Agricultural Mobilization.

Labor leaders who signed the telegram included CIO President Philip Murray, R. J. Thomas of the United Auto Workers, Harvey Brown of the AFL International Association of Machinists, A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, George Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, H. W. Frazier of the Order of Railway Conductors, and Max Zaritsky of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Union, and Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Senate offices were still being deluged with letters and telegrams urging confirmation of Wallace.

Call RFC Goods Sale 'Smelly'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The activities of the Surplus Liquidators, Inc., auctioneering firm whose contract with the Defense Plant Corporation is under scrutiny by the Mead War Investigation Committee of the Senate, were described as "smelly" today by committee witnesses.

The Defense Plant Corporation is a subsidiary of RFC, and its functioning was a direct responsibility of former Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones. It contracted with the auctioneering firm to dispose of large amounts of surplus war materials.

Mrs. Miriam Seidner, Brooklyn dealer in plumbing supplies, told the committee she bought eight flour strainers at a sale conducted by Jacob Goldberg, president of Surplus Liquidators, for \$3.25 each, and then sold them back to the Government at \$12 a piece.

Mrs. Seidner was one of several witnesses whose testimony regarding the methods of the Goldberg firm caused committee chairman James M. Mead to say today that the hearings have been a "revelation." He noted that "men in high places" are involved.

Among those expected to appear before the committee to explain the operations of the Defense Plant Corporation and its contract with Surplus Liquidators are ex-Secretary Jones and Herbert Bayard Swope, who recommended Goldberg to Jones.

Sees Drive in West Urgent

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UP).—Col. Pavel Kolomeitsev, Red Star military commentator, today called for a powerful offensive on the Western Front, asserting that operational coordination on all Allied fronts has acquired "urgent significance."

Outlining the failure of Field Marshal Gen. Karl Gerd von Rundstedt's December assault, the commentator said, "we do not underestimate the difficulties connected with a breach in the western defense system."

"But we cannot agree with the assertions of certain military observers that western operations on our scale cannot be undertaken. German defenses in the west were never so vulnerable as now when the Red Army has struck and continues to deliver such crushing blows."

German tactics—to beat the enemy one at a time—have collapsed and now the Wehrmacht is turning eastward and is completely exposed in the west, he concluded.

Weirton Convicts 15 Steel Organizers

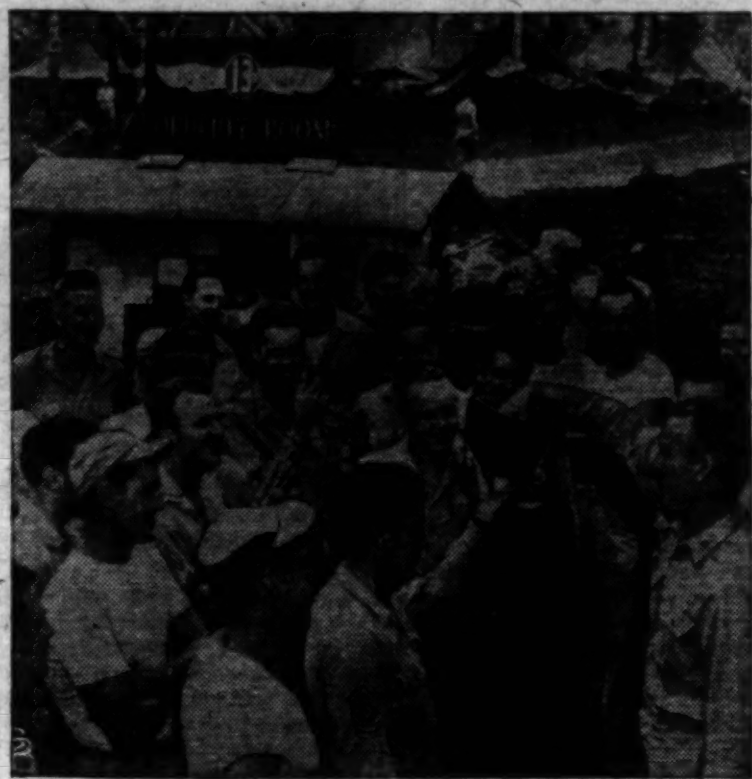
NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Union organization may be legal and respected all over the U.S., but in Weirton, W. Va., where the Weirton Steel Co. holds sway, it's still illegal.

Fifteen members of the CIO United Steelworkers were convicted today of unlawful assembly for soliciting members at Weirton Steel gates last March 30.

Executed in Reich For Spreading News

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UP).—A German DNB dispatch today said that a Jakob Roeder had been executed in Germany under a People's Court sentence for listening to foreign news broadcasts, passing "the news to foreign workers and trying to deprecate the achievements of the Wehrmacht."

Yank, French Troops Take Colmar, Key to Alsatian Base



Seven lucky soldiers will have their names pulled out of the helmet and win furloughs for home. Ground technicians of the 13th Army Air Force watch and listen, somewhere in the Pacific, as Maj. Florian J. Koch of Demopolis, Ala., draws the winners' names out of helmet. After 29 months overseas, starting with Guadalcanal, the veterans feel ready for a vacation.

Patterson Hints Allied Push Near

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP).—Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson hinted today that an Allied offensive is imminent on the Western Front and voiced doubt that the

Germans could stop the Red Army at the Oder River, but he warned that "even the fall of Berlin might not end the war."

"No doubt the Hitler gangsters would like to fight to the last German," he told his press conference.

He doesn't believe any gossip suggesting the Red Army might be content to advance a certain distance inside the German eastern borders and then halt.

Responding to a question at his press conference about this rumor, Mr. Patterson said:

"I'm not in their confidence, but doubt it very much."

Then after a moment's thought, he added: "I'd say categorically no."

More on Ned Irish

The Daily Worker's analysis of the current basketball scandal continues on today's sports page... For the complete story of latest developments see page 10.

It was disclosed meanwhile that American war casualties now total 737,342—a jump of 35,392 since Jan. 25. The total, covering the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, includes 154,565 dead, 419,445 wounded, 101,323 missing and 62,000 prisoners of war.

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UP).—American and French troops captured the Alsatian stronghold of Colmar and the U. S. 1st and 3d Armies ripped the outer crust of the Siegfried Line for three miles.

As the Nazis fell back through the West Wall opposite Belgium and Luxembourg and fled across the Rhine from the shrinking "Colmar pocket" below Strasbourg, headquarters permitted disclosure that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley and other members of the Supreme Command had conferred for 24 hours on "current operations."

Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's American and French forces of the French First Army joined in the center of ancient Colmar, a city of 41,000, at noon, climaxing ten weeks of bloody fighting against the German 19th Army, ordered by Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler to hold the deep Rhine bridgehead to the last man.

To the north, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army, led by the Second Division which reeled off a three-mile advance, and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army hammered into the West Wall on a 35-mile snow-covered front, in drives that carried up to five miles into the Reich below Monschau. German resistance was spotty, with some forces waging hand-to-hand battles and others taking over abandoned pillboxes.

HEADED EASTWARD

It appeared, however, that the Germans were continuing to move some forces to the Eastern Front because tactical fighter-bombers working east of the Rhine reported considerable traffic moving eastward. The bombers destroyed 120 transports, damaged 46 and destroyed 259 railway cars and damaged 338.

In Alsace the Germans were fleeing from the northern side of the Colmar pocket under a hail of Allied artillery.

A French communique said that the Germans were abandoning huge quantities of material as they sought to reach the Rhine railroad, highway and pontoon bridges near Neuf Breisch, eight miles east of Colmar. The bridges were under artillery fire and onrushing troops of the U.S. Third Division pushed within half a mile of Neuf Breisch. The bridges are about two miles east of the town.

North of Strasbourg the Seventh Army was meeting stiff resistance in the town of Oberhoffen.

Ward Verdict Perils Pay Rule

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UP).—The War Labor Board said today its wage orders issued to settle disputes in nonwar plants cannot be legally enforced unless the Chicago court decision in the Montgomery Ward & Co. case is reversed.

Federal Judge Phillip L. Sullivan ruled last Saturday that President Roosevelt was without authority to seize Montgomery Ward & Co. properties in seven cities to enforce WLB orders for wage increases and union maintenance of membership because the mail order firm was not engaged in war production.

The WLB said its wage orders issued to settle disputes in war plants, however, are binding and may be enforced by government sanctions or seizure under the War Labor Disputes Act. It warned non-war employers that under the Wage Stabilization Act passed by Congress in October, 1942, they are prohibited from increasing or reducing wages without WLB approval.

Berlin Food Rations Cut

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UP).—Food rations were cut today in shivering, refugee-crowded, rumor-ridden Berlin as Nazi propaganda agencies, warning that the Red Army was "in the forefront of the capital," asserted that every block in the city would be turned into a fortress and appealed to the people to stand firm.

There was every indication that the Nazis, though they had evacuated many key ministries, intended to defend the city to the end.

Ironically, German propaganda agencies appealed to Berliners to show the same bravery the people of "Warsaw, Leningrad and Moscow" showed.

MP on Visit Tells of Canada Crisis

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Fred Rose, one of the two Labor Progressive members of the Canadian Parliament, dropped in yesterday afternoon, on a brief visit to New York and Washington.

"It's something of a relaxation from the hot political crisis in Canada," he said with a wry smile, running a nervous hand over his forehead, just below where his blond hair begins. And he wants to have a look-in on the way our Congress functions, "to compare notes," as he put it.

Most Americans don't realize the serious crisis that has been precipitated just to the north of us. One phase of it comes to a head on Monday when the town of Grey North, in Ontario, votes on whether Canada's Defense Minister, Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, shall have his seat in the House of Commons.

Seems strange, doesn't it, that any Canadian should contest the right of this honored general, the architect of Canada's army to sit in Parliament? And thereby hangs a tale, which Fred Rose explained,

Incidentally, in the brief year since his Montreal constituency—about 45 percent French Canadian—sent Fred Rose to Ottawa, he has proven to be one of the most popular MPs widely respected as a spokesman for the Labor Progressives, a party destined to play a vital role in Canadian politics.

CANADIAN LINEUP

Who is contesting McNaughton's seat?

The Progressive Conservatives are. That's what Canada's extreme Tory party is called, analogous to our own Republicans. They are conducting a bitter campaign against the Minister of National Defense, "something like the campaign against Henry Wallace in your country," Mr. Rose said.

But the strangest fact is that Canada's Socialists, known as the CCF (the Canadian Commonwealth Federation), are also contesting the seat. This has angered the labor movement and the progressive camp which supports the policies of Canada's Liberal Party war Premier, Mackenzie King.

The Grey North election should never have been necessary, Mr. Rose declared. When Mackenzie King appointed McNaughton as Minister of National Defense, and after his policy of sending reinforcements for Canada's armies had been upheld in the House of Commons last autumn, it was agreed by all parties that McNaughton should get his seat in the House by acclamation.

SPLITTING UNITY

Instead, the Tories are attempting to keep the reinforcements issue alive. And, to make matters worse, the CCF national leadership insisted on opposing McNaughton—even though the CCF finally supported his policies at the last session of the parliament.

In other words, the CCF is splitting the unity behind McNaughton—an insulting thing to the fine general in the first place, and an ominous development for the political battles of the coming spring.

Because of this violent partisanship by Tories and so-called Socialists, Mackenzie King has been forced to call a general election, which will take place shortly after

the end of the parliamentary session on April 17.

Instead of uniting the labor movement and progressives generally to form a democratic coalition government with the Liberals, the CCF is talking big about taking power by itself—when as a matter of fact it can only succeed in losing the country to the Tories.

"It's as though your own PAC, and the democratic camp generally, had refused to support Roosevelt last November," Rose declared.

The LPP leader from Montreal would not speculate on the outcome of Monday's by-election. He would only emphasize how disastrous it would be if the National Defense Minister were rejected. As it is McNaughton has been forced to divert his attention from war duties in order to campaign for a seat that should have been his as a matter of course.

But that's only a fraction of what's involved in Canada's politics. The background and basic issues must wait for a second article on Monday.

Dentists Roused at Move Against Jews in Field

Democratic-minded members of the dental profession are aroused over a report of the American Dental Association which hits at the enrollment of Jews in New York City schools. The report, drawn up by Dr. Harlan H. Horner, secretary of ALA's Council on Dental Education, in effect calls for a federal subsidy of dental students in order to cut down on the number of Jewish dentists. Dental schools are privately subsidized, but for the purpose of setting up racial restrictions and quotas in schools, Dr. Horner urges government aid.

The New York State Dental Association and the Northern Dental Society, largest component society of the ADA have protested the report, which bewailed the "marked racial and geographical unbalance" in New York dental schools.

EXPECT MORE PROTEST
The First Dental Society meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania Monday is also expected to protest the report.

Dr. Horner based his study on conditions at Columbia University, which show a high enrollment of New York and New Jersey students, many of whom are Jewish. The report was sent to the House Committee on Education now studying

the effects of the war on higher education.

The report unabashedly stated that "these students are largely of foreign extraction and belong mainly to one racial group. They came principally from the metropolitan area in and around New York City. So far as they are confined to one racial group they claim admission to dental study far in excess of the ratio of the entire population of this group to the population of the nation."

ASKS LEGISLATOR

In its recommendations to the House Committee it asked that "such legislation as the committee deems appropriate for the purpose of alleviating such effects," be enacted.

In order to achieve those "effects," Dr. Horner suggested a system of undergraduate scholarships, provided by continuing Federal subsidy, on a pro rata basis in the approved schools, granted upon merit and limited in each case to the natural recruiting territory of the school. This, the Council believes would be of "immense help in the gaining of this desirable end."

The Northern Dental Association which met Jan. 25 said it considered the report "un-American and unworthy of our organization."

The ADA was urged to repudiate the Council's statements and remove Dr. Horner from his post.

Before he became secretary of the ADA's Council on Dental Education in 1940, Dr. Horner was Associate Commissioner of Education in the State of New York. He is a doctor of pedagogy.

Columbia University officials have remained silent on the whole issue.

Dewey Pay Rise Plan Held Inadequate

By MAX GORDON

Gov. Dewey's proposed wartime emergency salary increase for state employees are inadequate, the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers Union Maintained yesterday in a statement on the Governor's budget.

In the face of the tremendous surpluses and the sound financial condition of the state, the union said, "it is not reasonable to expect state employees to continue to suffer as they have for the last several years."

The Governor proposed a sliding scale of increases ranging from 20 percent for those making up to \$1,500 a year to 10 percent for those making above \$4,000. This was in lieu of the 10 percent annual flat increases received during the past two years.

Union criticism was based on the fact that lower income brackets would receive only \$10 a month more than last year. The large numbers of state employees whose basic salary is \$1,200 would still be making only \$1,440, or less than \$30 a week, under the Governor's plan. Average state salary will be about \$36 a week.

PAY FOR OWN INCREASES

The statement noted that last year virtually the entire amount spent in increases came out of funds saved through unfilled jobs.

"State employees who carried the burden of work of additional thousands who left the service actually paid for the increases for themselves," the CIO union claimed.

This year about \$6,000,000 out of the \$13.5 million cost for the emergency increases will come from money saved through unfilled jobs.

In place of the Governor's proposal, the union has suggested a flat \$500 increase for each employee. Legislation calling for this has already been introduced by the two Democratic leaders in the Legislature, Assemblyman Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn and Sen. Elmer F. Quinn of Manhattan.

The CIO organization also pointed to two other shortcomings in the Governor's salary proposal. One is his failure to raise minimum salaries. The other is his insistence upon maintaining straight time for overtime provisions for institutional employees.

The \$1,200 basic minimum salary is a temporary one, set for the duration. The regular minimum is \$900. The SCMWU criticized the Governor for maintaining the \$1,200 level on a temporary base. It is

demanding that regular minimums be set at \$1,500 and is sponsoring a bill to that effect, introduced by Assemblyman Robert Crews, Brooklyn Republican, and Sen. Fred Moritt, Brooklyn Democrat.

The union is also fighting for time and a half for overtime for institutional employees who put in thousands of hours of extra time to make up for labor shortages and is sponsoring a bill to that effect.

Included in the union program is a series of veterans' bills designed to protect soldiers' rights in connection with pensions, employment, promotion, seniority and appointments. A proposed constitutional amendment would give non-disabled veterans point credit in competitive and promotion examinations.

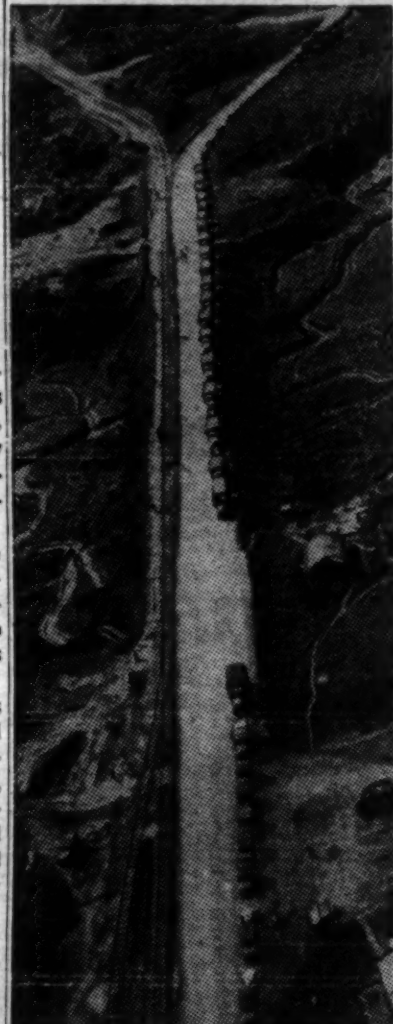
Other measures call for unemployment insurance for workers in public and non-profit employment, under workmen's compensation coverage for city employees, and collective bargaining rights for state employees.

Says Budget Neglects Schools

Gov. Dewey's budget fails to help municipalities provide salary increases for their employees and, in the case of the school systems, works a hardship on the schools and teachers alike, Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, said yesterday.

Commenting on the need for increasing state-aid to education, Mrs. Russell pointed out that although the Governor has recommended a change in the state-aid formula and has set up a special committee to study the problem, the likelihood is that "regardless of whatever recommendations the committee makes, the Governor is not going to have such changes apply this year." This, she added, will work an additional hardship on the schools which are increasingly suffering from overcrowded classes and lack of teachers.

Mrs. Russell declared that because of popular pressure last year, state-aid was pegged and more money was forthcoming.



Here is an aerial shot of the first convoy of heavy trucks about to leave Ledo, in Assam, to Kunming, in China, along the newly-opened Ledo Road. The trucks are loaded with ammunition, food, general supplies, anti-tank guns and pieces of field artillery.

Dean of Canterbury To Visit Soviet Union

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UP).—The Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, is scheduled to make an air tour of the USSR in April, at the invitation of Fedor Gusev, Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain.

In 1938 the British clergyman visited the USSR and wrote a book about his trip, *Soviet Power*.

He is chairman of the British Joint Committee for Soviet Aid, which sent more than \$4,000,000 in goods and money to the Red Army.

Backs Seaway Plan

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—Full support to the movement for the St. Lawrence project, which will aid midwestern agricultural and industrial development, was decided upon by the state committee of the Wisconsin Communist Political Association.

Aubrey Williams' Foes Held Hurting Farm Aid

Opposition of the Farm Lobby to the President's appointment of Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification Administrator is based on the desire of the Lobby to control the job for political purposes, Charles J. Coe, director of Far Research, declared yesterday.

Williams was named recently by FDR to head the farm electrification program. He was formerly head of the National Youth Administration and is now organization director of the National Farmers Union. His confirmation by the Senate is opposed by the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau and the National Council of Milk Cooperatives.

Coe said that if those groups "really mean what they say in their resolutions about support to rural electrification, they will drop their opposition to Williams."

Wider National Unity Is Key to Wallace Victory

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Right in the beginning of the 30-day stretch in the fight for Henry Wallace's appointment, some liberals have given samples of how not to conduct the battle. Standing out like a sore digit in this respect in yesterday's newspaper PM.

With the fact well established that the uproar against Wallace is an onslaught against the President and his Economic Bill of Rights, what do you suppose PM does? It proceeds in its leading editorial and accompanying political article to pick flaws in FDR.

Let us think that this is an exaggeration, knowing that PM is backing Wallace, an exact quotation will be in order from the offending editorial.

"Despite the President's curiously belated letter assuring the Senate that he would sign the George bill if passed," amazingly declares the PM utterance, "the Senate held confirmation of the Wallace appointment over until March 1."

Such a characterization of the President's letter is not only infantile and insulting to FDR, who is the main object of the anti-Wallace hullabaloo; it is definitely injurious to the whole battle for confirmation. Why was the President's letter "belated?" If he had written it earlier in the game, PM would have shrieked to high heaven that FDR had surrendered to the Southern Bourbons. One thing the liberals, one and all, will have to learn in the beginning of this new phase of the fight. That is, taking pot shots at FDR has to cease.

The reason for this is more than obvious. The campaign for Wallace during these coming 30 days has to be conducted along the lines of the widest national unity. Why does PM commit this error in regard to the President? Because it still looks on this fight, erroneously, as Little Business vs. Big Business.

That is not the issue. This is a fight for the well being of all classes against the Hooverite policy of certain greedy groupings. The development of national unity in the campaign is the key to its success.

This is particularly obligatory on the liberal and labor press, to all, since too large a part of the commercial press has taken its stand with the Hooverite "inevitable depression" school in this battle.

The narrow margin in the Senate by which the Wallace confirmation was made a definite possibility for March 1 would have been much more definitely for FDR and his choice had it not been for that press.

This press continues its anti-FDR, anti-Wallace campaign — through Arthur Krock, through Mark Sullivan, through such editorials as those of the World Telegram yesterday saying that the fight up to date had been to prevent Wallace from exercising "high riding authority to do business on the taxpayers' cuff." How can even Roy Howard make a statement like that when he knows of the colossal job Wallace did with the lending corporations of the Department of Agriculture?

How can even such a hide-bound GOP newspaper as the New York Sun in its editorial yesterday still speak of Wallace as "that mystic and radical?" How can even such a loose paper as the Journal American run an article on its editorial page with the title: "Why Wallace and the Radicals Seek to Capture the RFC?" when it is well established that this is not involved at all. How can the immortal Hearst press in the same article, go on to picture the FDR-Wallace policies as inviting bankruptcy when the direct opposite is the case?

A nationwide campaign of education by the champions of prosperity will have to slap down such falsifications and fabrications. This is the same anti-FDR press which solved down the President's program of April, 1941. Don't let its sabotage prevail again.

News Capsules The Shadow Brings Chills

The Punxsutawney, Pa., groundhog burrowed from beneath 25 feet of snow yesterday, blinked at the sunlight and sat on his haunches. The sun behind Chuck threw a long shadow—some said it was 12 miles long. An anxious group of devotees, keeping their annual Feb. 2 vigil, were silent for a moment. Then—"There it is boys," said Ray Bowers, one of the most faithful of the faithful. "The Shadow! six more weeks of winter!" The legend has it that if Chuck sees his shadow, winter will hold sway for six more weeks. no shadow means an early spring.

cants and a scarcity of supplies," he said.

Emergency measures were tightened in New York yesterday to deal with a critical fuel shortage and freight jam-up. Railroad yards in Buffalo, virtually paralyzed and rail traffic in Rochester, Albany, Syracuse and Utica was badly snarled. Federal authorities said a new four-day embargo—to take effect early today—would permit deliveries of fuel to critical areas, but New York State's emergency director Charles Sells said hopes of increased allotments of coal were "unfavorable," especially for anthracite. More than 2,300 State Guardsmen, augmented by volunteers, were mobilized as rail yard workers, coal drivers and snow shovelers. A widespread cattle and poultry feed shortage threatened milk, poultry and egg supplies.

PM Favored National Service a Year Ago

PM, which today uses its news columns to encourage attacks on the President's proposals for national service legislation, editorially came out strongly for just such a law only a year ago.

On Jan. 12, 1944, after President Roosevelt made his first plea for a national service bill in his message to Congress, Max Lerner, writing "for the Editors of PM," made a forthright appeal for labor support for the measure.

After describing reactionaries' use of the press to blacken labor in the eyes of the general public and the servicemen, Lerner wrote:

"It is in this long-range context of American opinion as well as in the immediate needs of the war economy, that the President's message must be measured. Wartime gives the reactionaries a perfect set-up for pushing anti-labor opinion. It enables them to choose their own ground for the battle.

"President Roosevelt's proposal for a labor draft represents a retreat from the position he has held all through the war. But we believe it to be a retreat to other ground, on which the battle for an enduring postwar liberalism can better be waged.

"The President has always been a master strategist. That has been the great quality of his leadership. We ask American labor and American liberals to consider the strategic conditions of the whole long-range battle for a better America before they condemn a man who has shown

that he knows how to fight."

Since the President renewed his appeal for manpower legislation, this year, PM has not yet tackled the question editorially. But articles by Milton Murray, Washington correspondent, are tilted against the proposal.

Laborites Quit Ecuador Gov't

Special to the Daily Worker

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2. — The Ecuadorian Socialist and Communist Party representatives have withdrawn from the government of Ecuador, it was learned here today.

Their resignations are in protest against dismissal of Socialist and Communist representatives from the staff of Minister of Assistance Alfredo Calderon; and President Velasco Ibarra's continued refusal to recognize the Soviet Union.

Meat Rally Monday

Henry J. Epstein, chairman of the Joint Emergency Meat Committee, will be one of the principal speakers at a meat rally next Monday evening at Central Commercial High School, 214 E. 42 St.

Soviet Labor Hits Redbaiting On Eve of London Parley

By JOHN FISHER
Wireless to Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, Feb. 2. — Soviet labor leaders received a "very queer impression" from a Reuters news agency report that British trade unionists "fear that in the absence of the AFL, the Russians and those other countries in which communist influence is strong would carry decisive weight" in a new world labor organization, M. Evstratov, chairman of the Steel Workers Union of the Central Regions, declares this week in an article in War and the Working Class.

"One would have thought," he asserts, "that British trade union leaders would have understood as well as we that if the work of the international movement is to be successful, all its members will have to strive earnestly and consistently for mutual agreement and unanimity. It goes without saying that the program of the federation must be adopted by perfectly democratic methods. Whoever is afraid of these methods either has a bad program to offer or an uneasy conscience."

Commenting on another Reuters report, which, it charges, is "obviously inspired," that the CIO is doomed to "bitter disappointment" if it expects support on the question of forming a new world labor organization to replace the International Federation of Trade Unions,

an editorial in Trud warns against "those who are trying to impose on the organized working class the Amsterdam International (IPTU) which it rejected, and who are trying to cause a split in the ranks of sincere supporters of international collaboration of trade unions."

Vasili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions, in a statement prior to his departure for London, declared the conference must coordinate the efforts of world labor to back up the offensive in the east and west.

Increased output, he continued, "must go hand in hand with the defense of the workers' economic interests." In the liberated countries pressure must be exerted to create strong armies for participation in the war and for the restoration of industry; and in those areas still occupied, the partisans must be supplied with arms and provisions, he added.

The trade unions of the neutral countries, Kuznetsov asserted, must "demand the immediate cessation" of supplies to Germany, the sup-

Interview Soviet Delegates in London

LONDON, Feb. 2 (UP). — P. A. Borosov, Soviet delegate to the World Trade Union Conference, today told members of the Amalgamated Engineers Union (machinists) that postwar plans must prevent any further outbreak of aggression on the part of Germany or any other power. "We must fight to provide a rising standard of living for workers and for laws which will better social insurance, housing and employment for all," he said.

pression of activities of German agents, and organize mass protest against the granting of the right of asylum to war criminals. Similarly, labor in the Allied nations must demand that their governments break "diplomatic and other relations with countries like Spain, Portugal and Argentina, where fascist regimes exist."

India Labor For World Body

LONDON, Feb. 2 (ALN). — Full support for the view put forth by the CIO that a new world labor organization must be formed to replace the International Federation of Trade Unions was expressed this week by R. A. Khedgiker, treasurer of the All-India Trades Union Congress and co-delegate from India to the world labor conference here with S. A. Dange, AITUC president. Khedgiker is also a member of the Bombay legislative assembly and a leader of the Great India Peninsular Railwaymen's Union.

Khedgiker stated that he and Dange would present a document to the conference appealing for world labor action to raise wages and conditions of undeveloped countries to the same level as the western democracies. In India this requires the establishment of a national government, he said.

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What the May-Bailey Bill Provides

What does the May-Bailey Bill provide?

1—All registrants for selective service, 18 to 45 years of age, in addition to being liable for military training also "shall be liable to perform work in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest, or in an agricultural occupation of endeavor essential to the war effort."

For this purpose, the act provides, the Director of War Mobilization, (at present James F. Byrnes) should from time to time certify to the Selective Service director such plants or fields of work, designate them geographically and according to types of work involved, which are essential to the war effort.

2—Every registrant from 18 to 45 has the "duty not to voluntarily discontinue such employment unless his Selective Service local board has

determined that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such employment." This means that those working in industries designated as "essential" are frozen to their jobs until "released" by the draft board.

3—The Director of War Mobilization "after consultation with the appropriate representatives of management, labor, agriculture and government" shall certify to selective service those industries or areas where voluntary efforts to obtain workers for essential fields have proved inadequate.

Upon receiving such certification, the draft boards of the affected areas are to designate their 18 to 45 deferred registrants on the basis of age and ability to perform the various kinds of work in question and their ability to transfer "with the least disruption of the civilian economy and to themselves in comparison with men in other categories."

4—The selective service board must then inform those men whom

it has determined should shift to essential work. The registrant must comply "provided the order gives him a reasonable choice of employers for whom to work"

5—To meet the criticism that selective service boards are not acquainted with production and manpower problems, the War Mobilization Director may assign advisers from such government agencies as he deems able to aid the boards on those problems.

6—The appeals machinery provided in selective service is to apply on manpower problems. Hardship cases, discrimination and such other grounds as may exist for appeal would be considered.

7—Expenses involved in travel and subsistence during travel time in case of the necessity to shift workers to other areas, shall be provided for workers in the same way as though they received induction orders. The same expenses must be provided when the essential work period ceases and the worker returns to his home.

8—The law becomes inoperative on the day when the President declares an end of hostilities.

9—A worker's application for work under the May Bill's rules is the same as "an order for induction into the land or naval forces" and, thereupon, he is entitled to all the benefits for servicemen.

10—The same rules of seniority and job priority that are provided in the Selective Service Act for veterans apply to workers with respect to return to their former employment.

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The Fight for Wallace Continues

SENATE rejection of the maneuver to take up confirmation of Henry Wallace as Commerce Secretary before the George bill was a victory for his backers. But the extreme closeness of the vote is a warning that the struggle to have him confirmed will be tough.

The victory was secured only after Roosevelt Senators had agreed to support the George bill divorcing RFC from the Commerce Department. We may regret the fact that Wallace could not be confirmed without the George measure, but its passage is a foregone conclusion.

That is no reason for feeling defeated. With or without RFC, the Commerce Department is a key agency in executing economic policy now and after the war. As for the lending agency, its activities should be brought to light so that the people can intervene to see that it falls in line with the President's economic policies. This will lay the groundwork for the right man to direct it.

One lesson of the fight thus far is the necessity for conducting it strictly on the basis of national unity. Any note of "liberalism vs. conservatism" or "big business vs. little business" simply plays into the hands of Wallace's enemies. Wallace himself has specifically rejected any idea that he is a foe of big business.

We must credit the President with enough intelligence to realize his naming of Wallace would stir up strong opposition. He undoubtedly knew, however, that the fight for confirmation would strengthen national unity. The fact that nine GOP Senators voted for Wallace indicates he was right.

It is high time, too, that there be an end to sniping against FDR by certain supporters of Wallace. For instance, the very people who would have roared with indignation if the President had suggested earlier that RFC be divorced from the Commerce Department, yesterday wailed that he had agreed "belatedly" to the George bill.

Wallace's backers won the first round Thursday because labor, farmers, big and little business came to his support. In the next thirty days that support must be multiplied, organized and unified. The 42 Senators who voted to defeat him must be told to stop playing politics with the nation's welfare.

What Now on May Bill?

PASSAGE in the House of the May limited service bill came by a sizable majority after a whole chain of bad amendments was defeated. The Democrats voted for the bill by about four to one, while the Republicans voted against it by two to one.

That is the most significant fact on the lineup. Otherwise there was considerable criss-crossing, with those generally following a liberal and pro-Roosevelt line divided. In the GOP camp, while some of its conservatives voted for the bill, Congressmen of more constructive attitude, like Baldwin of New York, also supported it.

Undoubtedly a large number of those who voted for the bill did so despite a conviction that it falls far short of solving all the major manpower problems that face us. Rep. Jerry Voorhis voiced this position most eloquently when he said, after his amendment lost, that "waiting to hear this vote are millions of men in uniform around the world. I know that they will hear, not about my amendment, but whether the vote lost or won."

Most important of all is the defeat of all the open-shop and other reactionary amendments, which indicates the change that has come in Congress. Last year's Congress would have surely passed them. As it stands now, with the bill going before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, there is still an opportunity to improve it.

The important task for labor now is not to repeat its mistake and continue a negative attitude, but to fight for labor's amendments. It would be a serious error to orientate on defeat of the bill in the Senate. The argument that some form of manpower legislation must be passed holds even more true now than when the May bill was proposed. Opposition to it would only deprive labor of an opportunity to improve it and arouse opposition to unions from servicemen and others.

In any event, the nonsense about the measure being a "slave bill," which some forces with a known defeatist record and disruptive purpose are peddling, should be rejected. Responsible labor leaders have opposed the bill only because they thought it would not solve the real manpower difficulties. Sober reading of the bill reveals that, as far as labor is concerned, controls would be hardly more drastic than exist now in the maritime industry.



Between the Lines

More Notes of the Week

by Joseph Starobin

"The time will come when the peoples will pronounce their weighty judgment on that mission of liberator which the Soviet Union, under the guidance of its great leader, Stalin, now performs—not only in the interests of the emancipation of the peoples of Europe, but in the interests of the peoples of the whole world..." Molotov, at the first lend-lease conference with Beaverbrook and Harriman, October, 1941.

THE time has come. And how can we grasp the full significance of what has happened from minute to minute in these last two weeks? It needs perspective, and it needs humility. Less than 100 years ago Marx and Engels were preparing a manifesto for a league of German workingmen in the Rhineland... 40 years to the month, Russian workers fought in the wintry streets of Moscow and St. Petersburg... Only six years ago, the question of whether a Red



Army man could step across the borders of Latvia so agitated and flustered the men of power in London and Paris that they were ready to gamble with the fate of their nations, and by saying No, they opened the gates of Europe to the vandals.

For more than 40 years, dyspeptic professors have written books to bury Marxism... Balkan princes have gone skiing in the Carinthian Alps while Slovene workers were tortured in Ljubljana for listening to broadcasts from Moscow... Millions of dollars, tons of paper, centuries of accumulated time have been devoted to exposing Russia, debunking her, disproving, disavowing, betraying, slandering, smearing, confusing, insinuating, insulting.

How many solid citizens have spent how many countless Sunday mornings listening to how many sermons excommunicating Russia? And how many are the Americans journalists who began promising careers with book reviews in New Masses, and ended up in the carpeted offices of Time, Life, and Fortune or the charitable obscurity of watering their gardens in the Berkshires—all because of

miscalculations about the humble people of the Soviet Union?

Shoulder Burdens
Like a Modern Atlas

Humility—for what these people have done with their bare hands, not only for themselves, but for Europe, and by liberating Europe have changed the balance of forces on a world scale and are now shouldering, like a modern Atlas, the burdens and destinies of humanity.

Humility—in the face of such leadership, leadership of men whom the Czar hunted less than 40 years ago, and have in so many complicated moments guided their nations through every pitfall to the present grandeur of power.

Humility toward them, and contempt for all the intellectual locusts, the isetic flies who monopolize the Town Meetings of the Air, the political earthworms who breathe best only when it is raining, and the whole breed—of whom there are so many, and who will be with us for a long time to come. Contempt for them, contempt for them in the light of John Reed's memory, or Lincoln Steffens', or Maj. Gen. William S. Graves'...

And what shall we say of Germany, today? This is not only the end of an army, the end of the Nazi Party, but the end of a system and the end of an era.

A workingclass divided through the illusions of men who called themselves Socialists proved unable to stem the conquest of the nation by its most medieval elements. And this nation became the instrument for a monstrous attempt to enslave Europe and the world, carrying on its banners of skull and bones the hopes of schemers, traitors, bankers and cowards from Neville Chamberlain to Martin Dies—and now where is it ending?

The 20-year plan to drown the Soviet people in its own blood, the desperate ambition to prevent democracy in eastern and western

Europe from reviving—is ending in the cowardly retreat of millions of human sheep from the Warthegau and Danzig...

Haughty Nazis captured in the west still cling to the idea of a war between America and Russia, but our boys are "welcoming Ivan" around the campfires in Alsace-Lorraine.

Miss Dorothy Thompson, who was so worried about resettling Germans from East Prussia and west of the Oder, must now admit that her concern was somewhat foolish; the Nazis have taken her own fear of the Soviet Union and used it to stampede the cattle... A clear field is left to the people of Poland...

No Stalingrads
For Hitlerism

There will be no Stalingrads for Hitlerism. The bloody game is finished. New beginnings will mature more quickly, I believe, than many people think. No one can deny that the German anti-Nazis were unsuccessful, for which they must not be scorned, either, for their failure has already been recorded in hundreds of thousands of sacrifices.

No one denies that for years to come, every German will be held responsible for what happened in Europe, and the evolution of democracy will be complex and difficult, especially since Germany will remain both a focus for antagonisms among the United Nations, as well as the object lesson which makes their unity imperative.

But neither should we fail to appreciate that in such moments of disintegration and defeat for everyone else—except the defiant handful—it is this handful which becomes more important than ever and can help shape events. And this is true even though the blow which broke the back of the Nazi horror had to be induced from the outside... "One can safely say that the explosion from within Germany, when it comes, will make the revolution of 1918 look like a tea party," says the Times editorial on Thursday.

Worth Repeating

AMERICAN SUFFERING—and that of the French—in Nazi camps in France are recounted by Lynds Blount, vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, in a letter to the Herald Tribune of Jan. 31, in which he says: Deaths totaled about 5,000. We were bombed three times by the Nazis to suppress uprisings, and when 80 percent of the Americans protested in a mass meeting and voted out our quisling American administration of collaborationists, 40 Americans were sent to solitary confinement, 223 signing a petition to go to jail with us, and the American quislings finally sent 68 of our group (the opposition to the collaborationists) to the United States, separating us from our families against all precedent and terms agreed upon for repatriation by our government and the Swiss.

Today's Guest Column

ONE of the smallest nations in the world—smaller in area than New York State—has courageously taken the initiative in a political move of the greatest importance. On Jan. 22, Guatemala suspended diplomatic relations with the Franco regime in Spain, ousted the Spanish Minister, and a few days later placed all Falangists on the enemy alien list subject to imprisonment should they continue their fascist activities.

The move was skillfully timed for it virtually assures that Franco and his Axis agents on this hemisphere will come up for discussion at the forthcoming conference of the Foreign Ministers in Mexico City at the end of February. Already, it is reported by Allied Labor News, several other Latin American countries, including Cuba, Uruguay and Costa Rica, are joining with Guatemala in preparing resolutions to be presented at the conference calling for the breaking of relations with Franco. If one or more of these or other Latin nations should act on this matter before the Foreign Ministers meet it will substantially strengthen the chances that this question will receive serious attention.

In declaring the break with the Spanish butcher the Guatemalan junta, in charge of the country until President-elect Arevalo takes office, stated that "The Spanish Falange constitutes a reactionary focus whose



by Frederick V. Field

maneuvers represent a risk for continental security and perturb the tranquillity and peace of the Guatemalan Republic."

THESE words and action of the little Central American nation will be welcomed by every anti-fascist in the hemisphere. A move that has been long overdue has now been initiated. It remains for other nations in the Americas and particularly for the United States to follow suit. Rep. John M. Coffee has already reintroduced his bill calling for breaking diplomatic relations with Franco and positive aid to the Spanish democratic forces. I hope that the Mexico City conference of Foreign Ministers will become the occasion for solidifying of public opinion behind the purpose of the Coffee Bill.

An important war-time objective of the United States in Latin America has been to bolster democratic movements and democratic government against the forces of reaction. The latter are deeply imbedded in the history of our southern neighbors. When these lands were originally colonized by immigrants from the Iberian Peninsula they were not, as was the case in North America, pioneered by independent farmers and manufacturers. Instead, in Central and South America, the conquistadores simply transplanted to new areas the feudal system of the old world. Many decades later, scarcely a generation after our own Revolution of Independence,

A Small Nation Shows the Way

the Latin American nations broke away from the sovereignty of Spain and Portugal—but not from the feudal institutions under which the vast majority of the population served as peons. And to this day these nations have never completed their revolutions. Feudal and semi-feudal institutions still dominate the Latin American scene. The industrial revolution through which England passed in the seventeenth century and the United States and France in their great revolutions is still in its infancy throughout Latin America.

THERE is a direct relation between all of this and the action which Guatemala has just taken. For the role of the Spanish Falange, as well as the direct influence of the German Nazis, has been to strengthen those reactionary elements whose political power rests upon the semi-feudal and semi-colonial relationships of South America. Today the latter cannot maintain themselves without outside help. Destroying the power of the Hitlerites and the Falangists is therefore a direct and powerful blow against native reaction.

The government of Guatemala has seen this point clearly. In order to prevent counter-revolution they have severed the connections of Guatemalan reactionaries with foreign fascists. In order to strengthen the internal forces of democracy they have struck at the Spanish Falange. And in so doing they have acted not only in their own interest but in that of the United States and all other democratic nations as well.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Overseas Supplement
Praised by Sergeant

San Francisco, Calif.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Today I received from my wife a copy of The Worker Overseas Supplement, and I am writing to say how much I enjoyed receiving it and what a fine idea I think its publication is.

Incidentally, the Army here publishes a weekly information magazine called War Week. The last issue was devoted to the home front. It contained a very excellent review of the contributions of American labor to the war in considerable detail. Its distribution, however, is quite limited.

I think that articles which would help combat cynicism about the postwar world, and give servicemen the feeling that they can participate in a mature manner in shaping their own future destinies by taking a responsible role in national affairs, will serve a good purpose.

S/SGT. I. J. W.

National Negro Week

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Feb. 18-25 has been set aside at National Negro Week, a week in which all good Americans must use to ponder over the most serious problems of our nation, the problem of integrating in our democracy 13,000,000 American citizens.

Our President, through his Executive Order, establishing the Fair Employment Practice Committee, has taken a long step forward to advance the interests of our nation by making discriminatory and Jimcrow practices unlawful.

In this war against the dark forces of Fascist reaction the Negro people in industry and in the armed forces are contributing their all, in spite of the fact that insidious Fascist Jimcrow poison exists in many of our Army and Navy agencies. They, like the rest of the nation, know full well that the logic of their contribution in this great war to preserve our nation will with irresistible force clear the atmosphere within our nation from the vile stench emanating from the dying Fascist forces represented by the American Firsters, Christian Fronters and white supremacy groups in our country.

MORRIS DAVIS.

How to Get
These Books

Stamford, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I understand Albert Rhys Williams' "Lenin: the Man and His Works Through the Russian Revolution" is out of print. Would you suggest a possible place where I could obtain used copies. Is there any place I could borrow these books?

Where could I obtain an inexpensive edition of Marx's Capital. I would not desire the cheapest copy if this meant very fine print.

ARCH B. CANFIELD.

[Editor note—Albert Rhys Williams' book is out of print, but you may be able to get it at the public library. The Modern Library puts out an abridged edition of Marx's Capital for \$1. The Ken edition—\$2.50 for each of two volumes—is also available.]

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7

Views On Labor News

NOW that the May-Bailey Bill passed the House, perhaps some easily-confused people will retire to a quiet corner to think over what happened. Seems like there will always be people who wise up only after the event, as was so well shown after the President's State Department nominees were approved.

Every time an important issue comes up, the progressive pro-Roosevelt camp goes through a test. In the main it is a test whether the smokescreen of confusion, which is inevitably thrown up by reactionaries, will swing any of them from the progressive path.

Once more the newspaper PM has distinguished itself as an organ of the suckers for reactionary bait. It played the same role on the State Department nominees, on the labor's no-strike pledge and in its campaign against Harry Bridges. PM's ball on the May Bill was carried by Milton Murray, president of the American Newspaper Guild, now PM's Washington reporter. It was Murray who cooked up the stories of a "split" in CIO ranks with "left wing" unions defying CIO policy and campaigning for the May Bill.

ON THE following day, apparently in search of proof of his charge, PM asked the Greater New York CIO Council, generally referred to as "left wing," on its stand. The



By George Morris

council's reply was to give PM a copy of its resolution opposing the May Bill. So, as matters stand, PM will just have to credit the Communist Political Association and the Daily Worker exclusively with the great power that passed the May Bill.

Anyway, whatever that conclusion is worth and whatever our experience with the May Bill will be, those in the ranks of labor who campaigned so ardently against it, still have to answer the 64-dollar question. Why is it that the most abominable reactionaries, fellows like Dewey Short, of Missouri; Clare Hoffman and Woodruff of Michigan; Halleck and Harness of Indiana; the NAM, and every outstanding spokesman of labor-baiters were in Milton Murray's "liberal" camp against the bill?

How can anyone conceive of a pro-fascist like Hoffman with even a semblance of interest for labor? His act on the floor of Congress was to plead against "enslavement" of labor. Rep. Charles A. Halleck who has a 100 percent black record and led the Republican fight against the bill, took Murray's PM story of an alleged "left wing" campaign in the CIO for the bill to prove that the measure is "Communist." He too pleaded against "enslavement" of labor.

IT WAS strange, indeed, how those who would enslave labor and, in fact, supported an open shop amendment to the May Bill,

Facts for Victory

DESPITE increased production and war conditions, control of occupational health hazards has improved in the last two years. For example, in World War I in one TNT plant alone there were 105 deaths from occupational diseases. So far in the present war 14 have been recorded in 20 plants.

The U. S. Public Health Service, the Department of Labor, local health and labor department units, trade union leaders, and some progressive-minded employers have cooperated in increased industrial hygiene activities to establish this better record.

Experts recognize, however, that many problems of industrial health are still unsolved. In the chromate, logging and lumber industries, for example, conditions were so bad last year that men were unwilling to work under such hazards and a labor shortage resulted. In slaughtering and meat packing, health hazards were so great that the Department of Labor called a conference last May to plan a health program for this industry.

In shipbuilding higher production has resulted in increased exposure to lead poisoning caused by zinc and lead fumes and spray painting. In a parachute plant in Kentucky, 137 cases of acute carbon tetrachloride poisoning occurred in 1943-44; many other chronic



by Labor Research Ass'n

cases also resulted from this poisoning.

An alarming increase in anthrax was recognized in the wool industry. Greater use of radium dial painting resulted in warnings from the Public Health Service on the special hazards involved. In the electrical industry, those workers who operate high vacuum electronic tubes at high voltages are exposed to dangerous concentrations of X-rays; protection by sheet steel or lead is necessary.

A recent study of the mica industry in North Carolina revealed that dust concentrations were excessive. Examinations of 1,121 men showed tuberculosis incidence was much greater among those with mining and mineral grinding experience.

THIS study, as well as one made of persons exposed to wood dust, indicate that lung diseases may be caused by other substances besides free silica, silicates, and asbestos. Although no cure for silicosis has yet been found, breathing of metallic aluminum dust seems to be effective in preventing its development. This preventive method is now used on a small scale in some industries. It is thought that machinists' silicosis has been practically stopped through the elimination of stone grinding wheels.

Poisonous chemicals include chlorinated naphthalenes and diphenyls (halowax) which

Eliminating Industrial Health Hazards

may cause disease and death. Manufacturers of these products have recently agreed to label all containers filled with these chemicals.

DURING 1943 seven states enacted laws on occupational diseases. Of these Oregon and Michigan extended their laws which aim for complete coverage. Illinois greatly improved its laws, and they are now nominally in advance of those of other states. Nebraska extended its coverage to include all industries.

Virginia in 1944 provided for a detailed schedule of occupational diseases—the 28th state to have such laws for protection of workers. New Jersey added silicosis and asbestosis to its list of compensable diseases. Kentucky changed its law to recognize asbestosis and silicosis in all industries. New York and Louisiana increased the benefits allowed for disabled workers.

Industrial health experts recognize that re-conversion will bring many changes in operations, new processes and the handling of new materials—all of which mean new potential health hazards.

By the end of 1944 about half of the funds used by state industrial hygiene agencies were federal grants-in-aid. Many among the state personnel were loaned from the Public Health Service only for the duration of the war. Such an industrial state as Ohio, for example, had only one doctor and one industrial hygiene engineer. Expansion of these state industrial health programs is considered essential.

City CIO Urges U. S. Cooperate with Warsaw

The Greater New York CIO Council, representing 600,000 New Yorkers, sent President Roosevelt a message yesterday expressing the hope that America "will find a way toward cordial cooperation with the newly-established Provisional Government of Poland."

A council meeting at Fraternal Clubhouse Thursday night voted approval of the message to the President and directed that it be sent also to Secretary of State Stettinius and Leo Krzycki, president of the American-Polish Labor Council.

The CIO resolution said democracy was arising throughout free Poland, trade unions and other organizations of the people are being reestablished; schools and churches are reopening and the Provisional Government was formed "by the will of the Polish people."

Other resolutions adopted by the CIO called for

enactment of the seamen's bill of rights, called upon President Roosevelt and Atty. Gen. Biddle to drop prosecution of Harry Bridges, west coast CIO leader, and asked Biddle to speed the appeal of the court decision invalidating government seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co. properties.

As a result of City CIO intervention, the National War Labor Board has lifted a ruling banning employers from paying to more than 25 percent of new employees above the minimum of the rate range, it was announced. All new employees may now be hired at rates up to the maximum, it was said.

Assemblyman Leo Isaacson (ALP-R), a guest speaker, told the council that just as the Governor had been forced to accept curbs on commercial rent increases, so his administration would be forced to retreat on other issues.

Italy Asks Allies Cut Big Economic Burden

The Italian Government has officially requested easing of the enormous financial burden imposed on devastated Italy by Allied interpretation of the as yet undisclosed Armistice terms.

An Italian Government spokesman, Armando Rossini, indicated at a weekly press conference Wednesday that financial conditions must be amended in Italy's favor if that country is to be able to trade with Great Britain and the United States.

This is part of Italy's effort to establish itself as a sovereign nation and full partner in the Allied war effort.

Without revealing the text of the armistice—incidentally the only armistice whose terms have been kept secret—Rossini said that under Allied interpretation Italian economy, despite the war's continued destruction of means of production, must bear:

1. The full burden of property

tioned under the Allied occupation.

2. The entire issue of amirle—occupation money, although partial dollar credit has been promised against the 50 billion amirle already issued. (The official exchange has been set at 100 lire to the dollar, though before the war it was approximately 20 lire per dollar.)

3. The cost of work done for the Allies in Italian state shipyards and arsenals.

Rossini declared that the Italian Government is anxious to bear all expenses of Italian troops fighting at the front, which the government hopes will be increased.

But he disclosed that the government had requested "that all amirle issued or to be issued be covered by equivalent credit in dollars or sterling and that Italy be paid also in

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dollars or sterling for all listed requisitions of supplies, services and contracts as specified.

Rossini's revelation of the crippling financial burden imposed by present interpretation of the Armistice, is the second time in a week that the veil of secrecy has been partially lifted.

Earlier, Washington reports said that the Armistice terms call for a cession of part of Piedmont in industrial north Italy to France, and suggested that the United States favored cession of Bolzano to Austria while Britain insisted on receiving the island Pantelleria.

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WHAT'S ON

WHAT'S: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 25c per line (5 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan

COME AND DANCE to the tune of an accordion led by Enge Menaker, well-known caller and square dance leader. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 75c. Saturday, 8:30 p.m.

GENIUS CLUB presents "Saturday Night on Broadway," show, dance and nightclub. Opening of 1945 season. Two floors of entertainment for one admission price. Dance in a penthouse ballroom looking out over New York. One hour satirical musical show specially written. With Lou Kleinman, Bernie Herne, Toni Peters, Billy Korf and Jane Martin. Jack Albertson, Fred Keating, MCs. Plus 102 handsome servicemen. Show produced by Leo Shull. Tom Jones orchestra and smooth music. Dancing begins 8:30, show at 10:30 p.m. Admission 85c plus tax. Servicemen admitted free. A new nite club for New Yorkers. 13 Astor Pl. (near E-way and 8th St.). BMT to 8th St. or E. side IRT to Astor Pl.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra. Mandolin ensemble, Matthew Kahan, conductor; Jane Braner, piano solos; Rita Lucas, coloratura soprano. 106 E. 14th St., near Union Square, N.Y.C. 9 p.m.

DANCE-A-ROUND now at Teachers' Union Lounge, 13 Astor Pl. Squares, national, songs. Adm. 50c. 8:30 p.m. AYD State Folk Dance Group.

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Tonight Bronx

NOT DOGS AND BEER, and incidental. A little bit of Orleg and Beehoven. Also games and dancing at Mt. Eden-E. Country Club, 125 E. 179th St., Bronx. Adm. 65c. Servicemen free. 8:30 p.m.

Tomorrow Manhattan

AMERICA SINGS. An evening of American folk music, with accompanying commentary, by Herbert Haufrecht. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

PROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL, 111 W. 34th St. Lecture Recital by P. L. C. Recordings by Caille, Templeton, Waller, Wilson. Comparison of approach, style and treatment. Discussion. Sunday, Feb. 4th at 8:15 p.m. Single admission \$1.

Tomorrow Bronx

JOHANNES STEEL speaks tomorrow on "The World Today" at ALP Auditorium, 1780 Boston Road, above Dover Theatre.

8 p.m. Auspices Bronx Culture Center. **THIRD IN A SERIES OF LECTURES.** Harold Collins on World Labor Congress. Come and bring your friends. Allerton Educational Center, 2700 Olinville Ave. 8:30 p.m.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

JOHN ROMAN, editor, journalist and lecturer, speaks tonight on "Where Is Europe Headed?" (A political round-up of the European Scene.) Brighton Community Center, 3208 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn.

JOSEPH STAROBIN will speak on "An Enduring Peace." Sunday, Feb. 4th, 8:30 p.m. 372 Kingston Ave., B'klyn. Tom Paine Club. Adm. 35c.

Coming

ON MONDAY NITE, February 5th, at Witoka Club, 222 W. 145th St., Jimmy Butts, of Goodfellowship Club, presents guest stars from the musical production Carmen Jones; Cory Cole, world's greatest drummer; June Hawkins, songstress; and Dick Montgomery, comedian in a 52nd St. Jam Session Concert, featuring Timmy Grimes, sensational guitarist and his quartet plus Trummy Young, his trombone and 1945 Esquire winners for the All-American Band. Admission \$1.20. Time: 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.

Philadelphia, Pa.

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Belgian Political Crisis May Oust Pierlot Gov't

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (UP).—A major political crisis in Belgium was eased temporarily today when Socialist cabinet ministers withdrew their resignation allowing Premier Hubert Pierlot to defend his government in the Chamber of Deputies next Tuesday.

This move averted for the moment the fall of the Pierlot government, which earlier had sent its resignation to Prince Charles, Regent of Belgium.

The Central Committee of the Socialist Party last night voted a demand that the five Socialists in the cabinet resign as a protest against the Pierlot government's handling of food and coal supplies and its delay in punishing prominent Belgians who collaborated with the Germans.

Pierlot, on instructions of the Regent, asked the five Socialist ministers to permit the government to answer its critics in the Chamber, which reconvenes Tuesday. To this the Socialists agreed.

Pierlot thus will face a bitter fight Tuesday on food, coal and the punishment of collaborators—three vital issues which have plagued his government almost from the day it returned home from London last September.

(A BBC correspondent in Brussels said seven out of eight Belgian newspapers approved the Socialist stand and were calling for action. The BBC broadcast was recorded by the Blue Network in New York.)

The Socialist ministers, in addition to foreign secretary, Paul Henri Spaak, are Herman Vos, public works; Achille Vanacker, labor; Ernest Rongvaux, communications; and E. Delsinne, food.

Premier Hubert Pierlot's government in Belgium is opposed to French control of the Rhineland, David Anderson reported in yesterday's New York Times.

"Belgium," according to Anderson, "prefers to cling to her traditional pro-British policy," despite the chaos in Belgian internal affairs resulting from this "tradition."

Public opinion—which Anderson sees fit to call "the depressed state of public morale"—appears to favor France "as the guardian of Belgium." But not "influential quarters" who seem to be worried by "the new bond between France and Russia."

Ask Big 3 Probe Of Greek Crisis

The Greek American Committee for National Unity last night urged President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin to appoint during their conference a special commission of the three great powers to investigate all the facts of the Greek situation and prepare a rapid plebiscite and national election as the only way to solve the Greek crisis.

The meeting between Greek National Liberation Front (EAM) and government representatives did not begin in Athens Thursday as scheduled, although EAM delegates were on the spot, the New York Times reported yesterday.

Declaring that he would be received by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, John Sofianopoulos, the government's Foreign Minister, repeated Premier Nicholas Plastiras' threat that severe punishment will be meted those found guilty of "offenses against our common law."

He did not facilitate successful government-EAM peace talks by repeating the charge that EAM's aim was "to impose on the country by force of arms a dictatorship of the Communist Party."

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Alexei Elected Russian Patriarch

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UP).—Alexei, acting patriarch and metropolitan of Leningrad, was unanimously elected patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church to succeed the late patriarch Sergius, when the Council of Bishops convened today.

In the most impressive assembly of Russian and foreign ecclesiastics since the revolution, and in the presence of Government and diplomatic officials, Alexei praised the patriotic activity of the Orthodox Church and the great strides it has made during the war.

Businessman in West Found Optimistic on Postwar Jobs

Nearly 50 percent of the West's leading businessmen expect their postwar employment to be greater than before the war and nearly 34 percent hold it will be even greater than in wartime, Fortune magazine's latest Forum of Executive Opinion disclosed yesterday.

Eighty percent favored federal assistance to maintain employment if necessary.

Less optimism on industrial expansion was shown by business leaders outside the west, yet 29.3 percent of the non-Westerners admitted are considering plans to expand their own postwar operations in the West, Fortune reported. Fortune also found that 70.9 per-

cent of the western businessmen expect unemployment in their communities during reconversion and nearly half of these feel it will be worse than in 1937-40.

Businessmen from New York are inclined to believe that the South is the most promising section of the country for industrial growth after the war.

Kin of War Prisoners Hear Eyewitnesses

By MAXINE LEVI

The huge armory on 34 St. was tense Thursday night as parents, wives, sisters and brothers waited to learn about the German and Japanese prisoner of war camps where their men are confined.

More than 8,000 people sat quietly and tearful, behind grim numbered signs named after the camps where their kin are imprisoned.

"Never give up hope," Lt. Col. James B. Cavanaugh, assistant director, American Prisoner of War Information Bureau, told the audience. Red Cross and YMCA officials spoke of the packages which go to make the prisoners' lives less terrible, to ease their hunger and their forced inactivity.

And then 12 of the men, all wearers of the Purple Heart, men who escaped the enemy or were repatriated during the exchanges of wounded, told something of the life the prisoners lead.

Sgt. Harold Sheahan, former Brooklyn shipyard worker, spoke of the Dulag Luft near Wetzlar where he had been imprisoned after his B-24 was shot down early in the war. The Gestapo, he related, asked one of the prisoners how many gunners are on a B-24. "The answer he got was '14 gunners and two scorekeepers,'" Sheahan said.

Corp. Willard E. Hall of Baker, Ore., told the blood-freezing story of the Japanese prison camp from which he had escaped, of the 14-day march there, the skimpy ration of rice and the snakes the fellows learned to kill and cook and even enjoy.

The former POW's will make a nationwide tour, and everywhere they go—the audiences—like Thursday night's—will hold up pictures and call out names in the hope that these men will have some news of their relatives. Sometimes they will, and hearts will be eased.

Powell to Present Award to Dean Dixon

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell will make the presentation of IWO Lodge 500's Negro History Week award, a \$150 war bond, to Dean Dixon at the annual dance and entertainment of the lodge at Manhattan Center tonight (Saturday). Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, originally scheduled to make the presentation, was forced to cancel her appearance because of illness.

Races of Mankind Exhibit at Library

A life-size, 22-panel exhibit on the races of mankind opened at the New York Public Library, Fifth Ave. and 42 St., yesterday and will continue through the month.

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Mary Lou Williams' Music 'Is Out of This World'

By JOHN MELDON

With a respectful bow in the direction of Hazel Scott, Frankie Carle, Art Tatum and others of that brilliant galaxy of swing pianists, I believe that a quiet, modest young lady named Mary Lou Williams will achieve recognition as the greatest of them all.

I had heard a good deal about Mary Lou Williams before I talked to her recently at Cafe Society (Downtown) where she gives out nightly with scintillating renditions of boogie-woogie and swing that are simply classics in arrangement and technique. Sitting at the table next to me were three veteran pianists of note who had dropped in to "catch" Mary Lou. I watched their reaction to her playing and was not surprised to see them listening with fascination. They applauded with abandon and one of them remarked in heartfelt tribute: "That gal's out of this wicked old world!"

The first thing that strikes you, aside from the technical perfection of Miss Williams' playing, is the masculine strength she displays at the keyboard. I asked her about that a few moments later when she came over to my table.

PLAYS WITH MALE MUSICIANS

"I've been playing with male bands for years. I guess that accounts for it," she smiled. The fact that Miss Williams has been sought after by some of the leading bands, and that she has arranged and played piano with the topnotchers is testimony to her brilliance. When I talked to her, she said Benny Goodman was after her to join his outfit as arranger.

Mary Lou Williams recounted her background in a quiet, cultured voice. I was amazed to learn that she started playing the piano at the age of three, on the knee of her organist mother, that she was composing music at 10. Raised in Pittsburgh, she attracted the attention of highbrow, expensive teachers who took her under their wing when they found her attending concerts of Beethoven and Bach one evening and playing those classics almost flawlessly from memory the next day at school. Miss Williams has had a thorough musical training.

She feels, however, that her forte is in the field of modern jazz playing, composition and arranging. For 12 years she played and arranged for Andy Kirk's band. The incomparable Duke Ellington pegs her as



Mary Lou Williams, queen among women jazz piano players, who will appear in a concert March 2, at the Central Auditorium with the Jane Dudley-Sophie Maslow-William Bates Trio.

second to none. While with Duke Ellington, Miss Williams did her famous arrangement of Stormy Weather.

Miss Williams, under my interested prodding, revealed she has deep convictions and some interesting theories regarding the world of jazz and the more primitive boogie-woogie.

WORKING ON SUITE

"This music is as much a part of America as apple pie and the Stars and Stripes," she said seriously. "The blues, boogie-woogie, the more sophisticated swing, or the unforgettable music of a Gershwin, are all part of the great fabric of modern America—the melodic background to our history and folk-lore. I feel there's a tremendous field still to be explored and opened up in jazz. That's why I don't want to tie myself up at this time as an arranger for any other band. I want to compose and broaden my abilities as an arranger."

I found, after considerable probing, that Miss Williams is hard at work composing a suite, based on the signs of the Zodiac, now satirical, now aggressive, now meek, etc. Several of the suite's selections are complete.

She composes and does her arrangements at fantastic hours. It's

nothing for her to start work at her apartment at 5 a.m. after doing her stint at Cafe Society. If an arrangement or melody occurs to her at any hour, she'll make a bee-line to the piano.

Miss Williams is married to a musician who is in the armed forces. She will appear at a concert with the Jane Dudley-Sophie Maslow-William Bates trio, at the Central Auditorium, 225 W. 24 St., on Friday, March 29.

Martha Graham Performs Feb. 6

Martha Graham, celebrated American dancer, will appear with her company at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6 at 8:30 o'clock. This performance is the seventh in the Major Concert Series, which is held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The program will consist of three major works: Salem Shore, a solo by Miss Graham; Deaths and Entrances and Every Soul Is a Circus, performed by Miss Graham and her company.



Muriel Smith, star of Carmen Jones, will sing at the first anniversary dinner of the Jefferson School of Social Science, Monday, Feb. 5, at Hotel Roosevelt. Speakers for the evening are: Prof. Dirk J. Struik, Robert Rossen, Howard Fast, Dr. Howard Selsam, director of the Jefferson School, and Reverend Stephen Fritchman. Professor Margaret Schlauch will preside. The Jefferson Chorus directed by Horace Grenell will present selections from Langston Hughes' Freedom's Plough.

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Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

Marjorie Lawrence Superb

It was particularly rewarding to see and hear Marjorie Lawrence with the newly reorganized Detroit Symphony Orchestra last Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall. On that night thousands throughout the country celebrated President Roosevelt's birthday by contributing to the fight against infantile paralysis. On that night Miss Lawrence, herself a victim of a paralytic attack several years ago, sang beautifully and gloriously from a wheel chair, now her constant companion on concert tours. She fought courageously and well, and she has emerged as a finer artist.

Miss Lawrence, together with the orchestra, Karl Krueger conducting, gave a powerful account of the final scene from Richard Strauss' Salome. Miss Lawrence also sang Dido's Lament from Purcell's opera of the 1680's, Dido and Aeneas. This too was performed with magnificent feeling and line.

The revamped orchestra is now one of the country's best—and largest. It has a strong section; its musicians have been rigorously trained by Mr. Kreuger; its work was well-coordinated and finely balanced. Added to this is the musicianship of Concertmaster Joseph Gingold, a contribution to any orchestra.

L. P.

MOTION PICTURES

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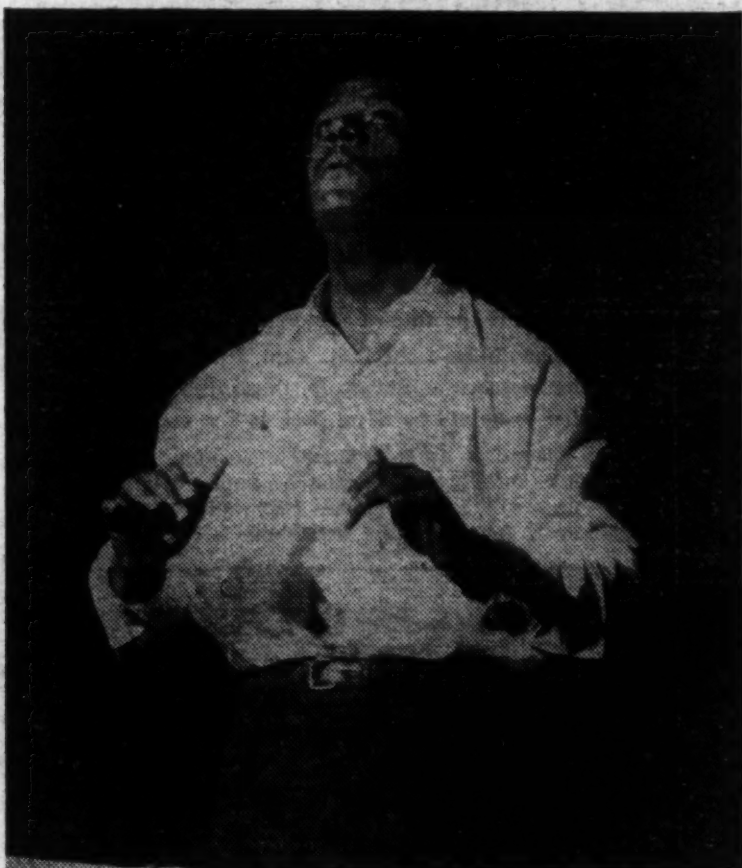
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Songs, Dances and Music



Dean Dixon, musician and conductor, who was awarded first place for outstanding contribution to American culture by young Negroes, will receive \$150 in war bonds tonight at the annual entertainment and dance of IWO Lodge 500 at Manhattan Center. The prize will be presented by Rep. A. Clayton Powell, who was one of the judges in the contest sponsored by Lincoln Steffens Lodge as a Negro History Week activity. Among the entertainers on tonight's program are Pearl Primus, Hazel Scott, Jimmy Sava, Max Pollikoff and Arlene Carmen.

Handwritten notes on a piece of paper. At the top, there are several 'v' shaped marks and a series of vertical lines. Below these, the word 'Vogel' is written twice. To the left of the first 'Vogel' is a drawing of a sun with rays. To the right of the first 'Vogel' are two circles, one of which contains a cross. Below the second 'Vogel' is the word 'Vogel' again, followed by 'Vogel' and 'Vogel' in a cursive script. At the bottom, the name 'Liesbeth' is written twice, with 'Vogel' written below it. The name 'Liesbeth' is written in a cursive script.